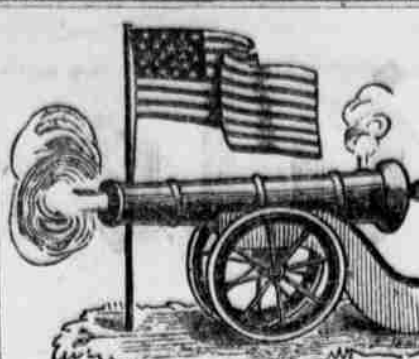


All communications intended for insertion in the paper, or any business relating to the office, should be addressed to Belmont Chronicle, St. Clairsville, Ohio.



THE ELECTION ON TUESDAY.

Pres't Lincoln Re-Elected by a Sweeping Majority!

HOW ARE YOU, COPPERHEADS!

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 8. Ohio will give Lincoln 40,000 majority on the home vote. B. R. COWEN.

Painesville—Lincoln's majority 353. Cleveland—Scattering returns from Ohio and Indiana indicate large Union gains over the October election, and indicate that Lincoln has carried the two States by heavy majorities.

Newburg—Lincoln 158 majority. Sandusky Co.—Lincoln 160 majority, gain 27. Zanesville—Lincoln 72 majority, gain 26.

Springfield—Lincoln 97 majority, gain 84. Sardinia—Lincoln 219 majority, a gain of 42.

Columbus—Four wards give 40 Union gain. Cincinnati—Hamilton county gives about 5,000 Union majority.

Cambridge—143 Union majority, a gain of 30.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Nov. 8. The voting proceeds quietly. Partial returns from several wards in the city, at noon, foot up for Lincoln 11,077, McClellan 358. In the 3d and 4th districts, Rice and Hooper (Reps.) for Congress are elected.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8. We have returns from six wards, which stood up to 12 o'clock as follows: Majority for Lincoln 13,977. The same wards in October gave a Union majority of 15,444 at the close of the polls.

ERIE, Nov. 8. Union majority 284, gain of 72. Buffalo city, N. Y., gives about 500 Democratic majority.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. Philadelphia, all but two wards, gives 10,200 Republican majority. Partial returns from fifteen counties in Pennsylvania show a Republican gain of 1,207.

A private dispatch from Philadelphia says Delaware gives Lincoln her electoral vote. Pennsylvania conceded as gone for Lincoln.

NEW YORK.

OSWEGO—The city and ten towns in the county, give a Union majority of 1,702. The remaining towns will probably increase this to 2,500. There were three Union members of the Assembly elected.

BUFFALO—No official returns received here yet from New York City, but it is reported that it has gone about 30,000 for McClellan. Albany about 2,500 do.

ROCHESTER gives 62 Democratic majority, a Union gain of 120 over last year.

ALBANY—McClellan's vote in the city 7,542, Lincoln's vote 5,066. Majority for McClellan 2,476. Seymour's vote 7,541, Fenton's 5,078. Seymour's majority 2,463.

TROY—Democratic majority of 758.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

The total majority for McClellan in the city is 36,913. The vote for Lieut. Governor is: Alvord 35,054, Jones 73,790.

It is reported that Humphrey is elected to Congress from Brooklyn, also that H. J. Raymond is elected to Congress, and that Fernando Wood has been defeated for Congress by Darling, Republican.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN—Thirty-one towns, including New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Norwich and New London, give Lincoln 1,159 majority. Two counties give Lincoln 5,276, McClellan 5,047.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

One hundred and ten towns in New Hampshire give Lincoln 22,395, McClellan 20,291. The Democratic gain of 2,050 alone embraces nearly two-thirds of the entire vote of the State.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Nov. 8. The city gives 1,000 Democratic majority. The Republicans claim to have carried the State by 15,000 majority.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 8. Election returns from all points heard from show large Union gains over the October election. Lincoln's majority will be 30,000 to 35,000.

Ohio soldiers' vote here: Lincoln 202, McClellan 13.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8, 10:30 P. M. Partial returns from 28 counties in Kentucky, including Jefferson, Lincoln 250 majority. Louisville, official, McClellan 4,873, Lincoln 1,849.

Lexington 612 Union majority, Covington 601 Union majority, Paris 63 Democratic majority, Cynthiana 126 Democratic majority.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8. Complete returns of the city give Lincoln 1,745 majority. The Republican Senators and members of the Legislature are elected.

VERMONT.

Returns from 34 towns show an increase in the vote of 2,976 over that of September. The vote stands to-day 10,936 Republican, and 3,240 Democratic. The Republican gain since September is 2,290.

Montpelier—Fifty towns give Lincoln 14,664, McClellan 4,889; Union gain over September 3,741. Vermont is good for 30,000 for Lincoln.

11:50 P. M.—One hundred and seventy-six towns in Massachusetts foot up Lincoln 90,000, McClellan 36,631.

NEW JERSEY.

Essex county gave Union by over 150, making a Union gain of over 1,000 over last year. The Legislative delegation is six Union to three Democrats.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Nov. 8. Intelligence from this State shows a Union loss on the vote of last fall, when the Union majority was over 16,000. Experienced Republican politicians estimate on recent returns, that the State will give 10,000 majority on the home vote.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, ME., Nov. 8, 9 P. M. There is a very heavy rain and the telegraph works badly and there has been no returns received from the eastern towns. We have 28 towns which give Lincoln 13,264, McClellan 7,994; Union gain of 380 on the September election. The vote of Portland foots up as follows: Lincoln 2,875, McClellan 879; Union loss of 6 since September.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8. The returns are meager. The Republican estimates Lincoln's majority in this county at between 4,000 and 5,000 on the home vote.

John Hogan (Dem.) is probably elected to Congress from the First District, over Knox and Johnson, Union. Henry T. Blow, (Union) present Representative from the Second District, is re-elected by a large majority.

A large number of refugees in the city voted for McClellan and the Democratic State ticket.

Lincoln will undoubtedly carry the State, and the election of the Radical State ticket is regarded as certain.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington gives 800 Union majority. A Union gain of 500.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Ohio County—Lincoln 140 majority. Cranberry Summit—Lincoln 160 majority.

Roadsburg—Lincoln 200 majority. Monroeville—Lincoln 329 majority. Pickersburg—Lincoln 522 majority. Chambersburg—Lincoln 155 majority. Greystone—Lincoln 96 majority. Fairmont—Lincoln 154 majority. Dutchman—Lincoln 401.

[From the Hancock Jeffersonian.]

Mr. Nasby Loses a Friend and Writes his Obituary.

CHURCH OF THE NO. 10 DEGREE. SUNDAY, Oct. 28.

A pillar has fallen. Last night, at 10 o'clock and 67 minutes, P. M., Isakur Pant, a deacon of our church, and the highest pillar in the institution, in fact the only one who gave his quarters regular devotion to this life.

Bro. Pant was born a Democrat—he received the faith by inheritance, as his father was one before him. And that faith that he never let go, he carried with him to his grave.

He was a man of great strength of mind and body, and he was a man of great strength of character. He was a man of great strength of character.

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where he'd finally get a post-office. The doctor who was a abolitionist, unfeelingly remark, that if he was made in the country he was going to be a doctor. Like all other great men he had his last words (no number as my flock shed without being last words, so long as I can write) I write yesterday. They were—"they were carried Pennsylvania?"—my coppers are burnt out—put on my tomb-stone the voted early, and often and not scratched a tick.

Ex winter is approaching and I need a new suit of clothes. I have determined to call upon the brethren for funds to erect a suitable monument to the memory of this sterling democrat. Sums of 10 cents (which since Vallandigham's speechlessness is the orthodox democratic contribution) for this purpose may be sent 2 m. with the assurance that it will be faithfully used.

PETROLEUM V. NABBY. Pastor us set Church in charge.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The Reconnoissance—The Fall Campaign not Ended.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press with Grant's army writes as follows, under date of Oct. 30:

The accounts of the recent engagement on the South Side road, which have been received, are somewhat diverse, and to a certain extent irreconcilable. It is scarcely to be expected that the case could be otherwise, for the affair was of such an impromptu fashion, and was so quickly over, (lasting less than an hour,) that there was hardly time for it to assume any special character, or to shape itself in any combinations requiring particular notice or description. It was, as I have heretofore indicated, nothing more than a general reconnoissance in force, ending in a heavy skirmish. There were three gallant charges made by the Second Corps, which managed to extricate itself from the toils of a wary enemy, and the mazes of an almost impassable wilderness, in a manner to reflect fresh brilliancy upon the fame of its commander, General Hancock. There was obstinate and impetuous gallantry, too, evinced by the Fifth and Ninth Corps, which, however, bore a less conspicuous part in the affair. There was a very high degree of skill displayed in the rapidity with which so comparatively large a force was transferred safely to a new base of operations, and retired to its original position upon the same day. Beyond these features there was nothing to distinguish this reconnoissance peculiarly from others, and but little field for fine descriptive writing. Yes, there was one exceptional fact which deserves to be remarked, and that was the steadiness with which the new troops, some of whom had smelt gunpowder for the first time, stood up to their duty. So much for the assertion so common with the opposition press, that the recent levies have only added to the army a set of bountymongers, deserters and substitutes, who cannot be forced to fight, but will in variably skulk.

Although a mere reconnoissance, it was optional with General Grant to say whether or not the recent encounter should be prolonged to a general engagement. Whatever the general opinion may be, those who know best are of opinion that he did wisely in deciding the question negatively. Upon what special grounds this opinion is based, it is, of course, contraband to speculate in print. Suffice it to say that the movement just recorded is the final, but the initial one of the fall campaign, if there be any correctness in the popular estimate of Grant's personal energy and genius for "hammering away." What of the iron-clad flotilla on the James? These may be respectively designated the right and center of the forces operating against Richmond, and their offensive powers are shortly to be put to the test, doubtless in connection with the Army of the Potomac, or left wing of our forces.

It does not militate in the least against this promise of continued activity that portions of our troops are making themselves comfortable against the variations of this variable weather; against the perspiring, dusty days; against the cankerous heat of a *sine qua non*, and the damp, chilly nights, when a double thickness of blankets is quite as indispensable.

Songs Upon the Battlefield.

A brave and godly Captain, in one of our Western regiments, told us his story as we were taking him to the hospital. He was shot through both thighs with a rifle bullet, a wound from which he could not recover. While lying on the field he suffered intense agony from thirst. He supported his head upon his hand, and the rain poured down upon him, and he was left alone and helpless. He was in a little while a pool of water formed under his elbow, and he thought if he only could get to that puddle he might quench his thirst. He tried to get in a position to suck up a mouthful of muddy water, but he was unable to reach within a foot of it. Said he, "I never felt so much the loss of any earthly blessing."

By and by night fell, and the stars shone out clear and beautiful above the dark field, and I began to think of that great God, who had given his son to die a death of agony for me, and that he was up there—up above the scene of suffering, and above those glorious stars; and I felt that I was going home to meet him and praise him there; and I felt that I ought to praise God, even wounded and on the battlefield. I could not help singing that beautiful hymn,

"When I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies,
I'll bid farewell to fears,
And woe, and pain, and sighs,
And I'll be like my heavenly Father,
And like Him I'll reign."

"And," said he, "there was a Christian brother in the brush near me. I could not see him but I could hear him. He took up the strain; and beyond him another caught it up, all over the terrible battlefield of Shiloh. That night the echo was resounding, and we made the field of battle ring with hymns of praise to God."

Two of the trees in the mammoth grove in California, each measuring thirty feet in diameter, have been named respectively "John Bright" and "Richard Cobden," and tablets with their names placed upon them.

One of the largest wholesale clothing houses in New York has thrown open its stock, valued at half a million, to the retail trade, at wholesale prices. As rebellion nears its end heavy stocks tremble.

If all flesh is grass, one would think that the best war weapon must be a scythe.

News from Rebel Sources.

A. H. Stephens' Reply to Sherman's Proposal for Negotiations—Hood's Movements—Official Reports from Lee.

STEPHENS' REPLY TO SHERMAN. [From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 31.]

The letter from Vice President Stephens, to William King, the messenger from General Sherman, with propositions to negotiate is published. The invitation was for the Vice President to meet the Yankee in Atlanta. After expressing his anxiety to promote the termination of this "fratricidal war,"

But, in the present instance, the entire absence of any power on my part to enter into such negotiations, and the like absence of any such power on his part so far as appears from his message, necessarily precludes my acceptance of the invitation thus tendered. In communicating this to General Sherman, you may also say to him that if he is of opinion that there is any prospect of our agreeing upon terms of adjustment, to be submitted to the action of our respective Governments, even though he has no power to act in advance in the premises, and will make this known to me in some formal and authoritative manner (being so desirous for peace himself, as you represent him to have expressed himself), I would most cheerfully and willingly, with consent of our authorities, accede to his request thus manifested, and enter, with all the earnestness of my nature, upon the responsible and arduous task of restoring peace and harmony to the country upon principles of honor and justice to all parties. This does not seem to me to be at all impossible, if truth and reason should be permitted to have their full sway. Yours, most respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS IN RICHMOND. [From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 31.]

A long train of Yankees arrived from Petersburg Saturday night and another yesterday morning, several hundreds in number, captured in the fights of Thursday. Between five and six hundred prisoners in all have arrived from that field. About four hundred and fifty in all have arrived from below Richmond, captured on the same and the following day.

CAVALRY FIGHT IN THE VALLEY—LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT. [From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 31.]

Lomax has chased the enemy's cavalry in two engagements in the Valley, and captured three pieces of artillery. Pretty well for an army that was represented by Sheridan to be scattered to the winds. We have begun to get our artillery back, and will have it all before we stop.

The following dispatch was received on Saturday:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA., October 29.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Sec'y of War: Gen. Early reports that the enemy attacked Lomax's forces at Milford, on the 25th inst., with one brigade and two pieces of artillery, and were repulsed. The next day they attacked with two brigades and six pieces of artillery and were again driven back.

Gen. Lomax reports our loss very slight. Col. Mosby reports that since the advance of the enemy up the Manassas Gap Railroad he has killed, wounded and captured over three hundred, his loss being four wounded and one captured.

R. E. LEE, General.

HOOD ON HIS ROAD TO TENNESSEE—THE WAR TO BE CARRIED INTO THAT STATE. [From the Richmond Wing, Oct. 31.]

We stated yesterday that Gen. Hood's army was at Blue Pond, Cherokee county, Alabama, on the 15th inst. This locality is forty miles from Jacksonville, on the old stage road to Gunters' Landing, on the Tennessee, and twenty-five miles from the latter place. The Tennessee was reported pretty high, but slowly falling.

A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune, at Centre, Cherokee county, under date of the 12th inst., says that the army had already crossed the river, and was well on its way to Bridgeport or Stevenson. This knowledge is evidently premature, as we know that the army was still in Cherokee county on the 18th. We have no idea, however, that it remained at Blue Pond any length of time. Gen. Hood could not afford to tarry there. The success of his plan required motion. It therefore can be no possible inference, when eleven days have elapsed since we were at Blue Pond, to announce the fact that he was at that place on the 18th. We have no doubt now the Yankees have discovered his whereabouts. The Tribune's correspondent remarks:

"No doubt we will have some hard fighting in Tennessee. The enemy will not yield that great prize without a severe struggle."

As yet we have encountered but little opposition. Every movement has been a success. That will continue unimpaired, though, perhaps, be too much to hope; but that the enterprise will be crowned with success we do not permit ourselves in the least to question. The move, we know, is a bold one. All military movements to be successful must be bold and out of the old beaten track. There is no doubt that Sherman has been taken by complete surprise. The move was not counted among the probabilities in his "calculations," at which the Yankee nation are proverbially powerful.

HOOD BELIEVED TO BE ALREADY IN TENNESSEE. [From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 31.]

The war has been transferred from Georgia to Alabama. The Yankees themselves confess this. They say Sherman, on the 27th, was at Gaylesville, chasing Hood, who was in full retreat to Gadsden. We may easily detect the absurdity of this electioneering Yankee dispatch, when we look on the map and see that Gaylesville is in the Northern part of Cherokee county, on the Chatahoo, an affluent of the Coosa, and that Gadsden is in the southwestern part of the same county, just where the railroad from Jacksonville to Gunters' Landing on the Tennessee river crosses the Coosa. A few days ago the Southern papers stated that Beauregard was at Jacksonville with a considerable body of reinforcements for Hood. The two forces doubtless effected a junction four or five days ago, and as Gunters' Landing is only some thirty miles from Jacksonville it is more than probable that Hood and Beauregard are now in Tennessee.

We doubt whether Sherman's whole army or any large portion of it, is at Gaylesville. It is much more likely that the main body is moving down the Tennessee river in troops as rapidly as they can be transported, and that only a corps of observation, consisting principally of cavalry, is kept in Hood's rear.

Conteney James, sergeant in company I, 3d Ohio Cavalry, and son of G. R. H. James, the eminent English novelist, died recently in the Newer Hospital, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Maj.-Gen. Marmaduke, Brig.-Gen. Cabell and four Rebel Colonels, captured by Gen. Pickens at the battle of Osage, left St. Louis on Thursday for Johnson's Island.

A GEORGIA paper describes the Confederacy as like a singed cat—better than she looks. A meowing rebel.

THERE were four inches of snow on the ground at Fremont, Ohio, last Friday morning.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1861. NOTICE is hereby given that the following is received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers, and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable by this Department, and three months interest at the rate of seven and three-fourths per cent per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, into six per cent gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers, or multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original, certifying the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Department. The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges at once after the receipt of the official Certificate of Deposit as they are prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest in advance from date of deposit.

Persons depositing five hundred dollars or more, and upwards, for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deduction for commissions must be made from the deposit.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsement is made upon the original certificates, and that all officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. F. FERRIS, Secretary of the Treasury.

Subscriptions will be received by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BRIDGEPORT, OHIO, also subscriptions to the Treasury Notes, and the National Bank of Ohio, at St. Clairsville, Ohio.

JOHN C. TALLMAN, Cashier.

Clothing!

KLINE AND HEYMAN.

No. 151, Main Street, WHEELING, WEST VA.

[A few doors above Harbor's Carpet Store.]

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Belmont and adjoining counties that we have just received

A Large & Fine Assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which we intend to sell for cash cheaper than any other store in this city. We have

Finest Lot of Overcoats

ever brought to this part of the country. Also, Fine Cassimere Suits to match, Coats, Pants, Vests, Socks, Cassimere, Flannel and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Scarfs, UNDERSHIRTS, CARPET SACKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, &c., to which we invite the attention of cash buyers generally. All orders will be promptly filled, and goods delivered in price and quality.

We have also on hand a large assortment of Boys' Clothing, such as Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c. Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. W. T. & J. J. PICKERING.